

Plicifusus kroyeri (Möll.) (*Buccinum cretaceum* Reeve). LAB.
—Off Egg Hbr., 20 f.

Beringius largillierti Petit. N. F.—Off St. Lawrence Hbr.,
50 f.

Chrysodomus despectus var. *tornatus* (Gld.). LAB.—Off Fish
I., 80 f.; between C. Mugford and Hebron, 60 f. N. F.—Off
St. Lawrence Hbr., 50 f.

C. decemcostatus (Say). N. S.—Browns Bk., 40 f.; 20 miles
E. S. E. of C. Sable, 70 f.

Colus islandicus (Linné). LAB.—Off Fish I., 75 f.; off
Beachy I., 80 f.

C. stimpsonii (Mörch). N. S.—Browns Bk., 40 f.

(*To be continued.*)

EDWARD SYLVESTER MORSE

In the death of Professor Edward S. Morse, which occurred December 20, 1925, the world has lost a great naturalist. He was born in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1838, and from childhood was a close observer of nature. At the age of 13 he had made a noteworthy collection of shells, and in 1857, at the age of 19, he published his first paper, "Description of a new species of *Helix*" [*asteriscus*], Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 6, p. 138. In 1859, in the same publication, he described *H. milium*. In 1859 he became one of Professor Louis Agassiz's special students at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where he continued his studies until 1862. In 1864 he published his "Observations on the Terrestrial Pulmonifera of Maine" (Jour. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 1). Professor Morse made the remark one day that what induced him to make a study of the small land shells was a frequent statement of Prof. Agassiz: that you will not find a very small and a large species in the same genus. In this memorable paper careful anatomical studies of these minute mollusks proved this to be true, and led him to propose seven new genera for species previously referred to the genus *Helix*. His remarkable ability as an artist, which was early exhibited, enabled him to show the radulæ, jaws and other features illustrating these genera in a clear and most instructive manner.

In 1865 Professor Morse described several new species of Pupidæ (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y., vol. 3, pp. 1-6) and in 1868 he became interested in founding the "American Naturalist," in vol. 1 of which appeared an interesting illustrated paper by him on the "Land Shells of New England." About this time he made the beautiful drawings that illustrated the Binney edition of Gould's "Invertebrata of Massachusetts."

Aside from Mollusca, Professor Morse was greatly interested in the Brachiopoda and was one of the first to prove that they were not Mollusca but belonged to the class Vermes. In his papers, "Early stages of *Terebratulina septentrionalis*" (1871), "Embryology of *Terebratulina*" (1873) and "Observations on Living Brachiopoda" (1902), the plates show some of his wonderful work as an artist. Ambidextrous, he could use either hand with equal skill, and could also draw with both hands simultaneously. In lecturing, his skill with a piece of chalk was marvelous. From memory, in an instant, with a few lines, he could draw the shell or object of which he was speaking, frequently drawing both sides at the same time, and occasionally, to the delight of his audience, he drew an animal by starting at the head with one hand and at the tail with the other.

In 1871 he became professor of comparative anatomy and zoology at Bowdoin College, remaining until 1874; he also gave a series of lectures at Harvard.

In 1875 appeared a most admirable text book for beginners, "First Book of Zoology," which the present-day teachers in "nature study" would do well to pattern after. In 1876 Professor Morse was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the following year received the appointment of professor of zoology at the University of Tokyo, which he filled with great success, returning to America in 1880. While in Japan Professor Morse became greatly interested in the people, and in 1886 published "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings." His diary, kept at the time he was there, and published under the title "Day by Day in Japan," is a most interesting work and greatly appreciated by the Japanese themselves as showing the changes that have taken place in the country since

that time. Professor Morse also became intensely interested in the pottery of Japan and made a remarkable collection which he described and figured in a beautiful folio catalogue. The collection is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In 1898 the Emperor of Japan conferred on him the Order of the Rising Sun, he being the first American to receive that honor.

After his return from Japan Professor Morse became director of the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass., building up a very interesting and attractive museum, with a most artistic and instructive oriental exhibit. He was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1886, American Association of Museums in 1911 and Boston Society of Natural History, 1915-1919.

In the later years of his life he wrote many papers bearing on New England Mollusca which were mostly published in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History and THE NAUTILUS. His last paper—"Shell-mounds and changes in the shells composing them," appeared in *Scientific Monthly*, vol. 31, p. 429-440, Oct., 1925. In all, Professor Morse published about 40 papers pertaining to Mollusca and 10 on the Brachiopoda.

On March 14, 1910, the Boston Malacological Club was organized and Professor Morse was chosen its first president. He always took a great interest and pride in the little club and for years attended quite regularly, giving at least one paper a year, his last paper in the fall of 1924.

Professor Morse leaves a son, Mr. John C. Morse, a daughter, Mrs. Russel Robb and four grandchildren.

In closing I cannot do better than quote a paragraph taken from an article by Dr. Wm. H. Dall in *Science*, Feb. 5, 1926, which expresses so well Professor Morse's personality: "The salient characteristic of Professor Morse, apart from his devotion to science and love of the beautiful in art, was his boyish enthusiasm which captivated all who knew him. The versatility of his interests was unbounded, his love of fun overflowed at every opportunity; to meet him was to find a welcome. The world was brighter for his presence."—C. W. JOHNSON.

